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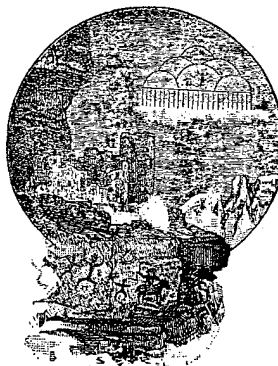
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BY

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LOCALIZATION OF TUSAYAN CLANS

By COSMOS MINDELEFF

Of the many problems which perplex the student of the cliff ruins and other house remains of pueblo origin in the Southwest, two are of the first importance and overshadow all the others. These are (1) the enormous number of ruins scattered over the country and (2) the peculiarities of ground-plan and their meaning. The two phenomena are so intimately connected that one can not be understood or even studied without the other.

The ancient pueblo region extends from Great Salt lake to beyond the southern boundary of the United States and from the Grand canyon of the Colorado to the vegas or plains east of the Rio Grande and the Pecos. Within this area of about 150,000 square miles ruins can be numbered almost by thousands. Such maps as have been prepared to show the distribution of remains exhibit a decided clustering or grouping of ruins in certain localities. Much of this is doubtless due to the state of our knowledge rather than to the phenomena themselves; that is to say, we know more about certain regions than about others. Yet from the data now in hand it is a fair inference that ruins are generally clustered or grouped in certain localities. There were apparently a number of such centers, each the source of many subordinate settlements more or less scantily distributed over the regions between them.

This distribution of ruins lends color to a hypothesis advanced by the writer some years ago, which affords an at least plausible explanation of the immense number of ruins found in the Southwest. The key to this problem is the extended use of outlying farming settlements. All lines of evidence—history, tradition, mythology, arts, industries, habits and customs, and above all the ruins themselves—agree in establishing the wide prevalence, if not the universal use, of such settlements, as much in the olden days as in modern times, and as much now as ever.

The ruins are of many kinds and varieties; no two are quite alike, but there are external resemblances which have led to several attempts

main row. One had been built and the map was made by a white man the other, which had been abandoned built some years before by a Navaho. The former was subsequently sur- occupied by some of the natives. The h ways. Not only was a member of his own people, but outsiders were cluster.

trated in plate XXII, which shows the nient "Seven Cities of Cibola," near walls which occupy the southeastern s of an adobe church, while the build- ie north of it, now marked only by buildings and offices connected with as such by the natives of Zuñi to-day. rt and were distinct from the village est of the hill, while the buildings

ity of Cibola,¹ the first pueblo village nd the first village stormed by Coro- s abandoned about 1670 (?) on account ie. The plan shows that the site was at the village grew up by the addition eeded by the people. Notwithstand- s remain, and that the place was aban- ix or seven house-clusters can still be ldings erected by or for the monks in such as this, indicates prolonged occu- of people, and probably two centuries duce such a plan. The long and com- eft of the main cluster suggests an the main portion of the village.

lpi, Sichumovi, Hano, Mishongnovi, re presented herewith, show the dis- the surveys were made (about 1883). be located with the utmost irregularity out a closer study shows that notwith- e elapsed since the period covered by of clans² the latter are in a measure also apparent that notwithstanding whereby related peoples were required still be seen. It is a matter of regret

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that the data are incomplete. The accompanying table shows the dis- tribution of the families within the villages at the time of the surveys, but some of the clans represented, which do not appear in the tradi- tions collected, are necessarily given as standing alone or belonging to unknown phratries, as their phratral relations were not deter- mined. The clustering of houses was a requirement of the phratry rather than of the clan.

Distribution of families

	Walpi	Sichumovi	Hano	Mishongnovi	Shipaulovi	Oraibi	Total families
Bear families.....			6	9	6	5	26
Rope families.....				5			5
Spider families.....	1					2	3
Snake families.....	5					1	6
Cactus families.....	1						1
Horn families.....	5						5
Flute families.....	2						2
Firewood families.....				3			3
Eagle families.....	1		8	8		6	23
Sun families.....	1	1	2	1	15	9	29
Hawk families.....				2		1	3
Katcina families.....	2			2		1	5
Paroquet families.....				1		10	11
Cottonwood families.....			3				3
Asa families.....	3	9	1				13
Badger families.....		3		8		13	24
Water (Corn) families.....	1		4	5		9	19
Water (Cloud) families.....	8	3	6	4	1		22
Reed families.....	6					25	31
Lizard families.....	1	4	1			14	20
Rabbit families.....	3	1				11	15
Sand families.....				1		8	9
Tobacco families.....	1	1	2				4
Sivwap (Shrub) families.....	2						2
Coyote families.....	2		2	1		17	22
Owl families.....	2					9	11
Red Ant families.....	7						7
Bow families.....						4	4
Squash families.....				3		1	4
Snow families.....	3						3
Batkin families.....		1					1
Moth families.....		1				1	2
Crane families.....						1	1
Mescal-cake families.....						1	1
	57	24	35	53	22	149	340

The determination of the clans shown on the maps was made by the late A. M. Stephen, whose qualifications for the work were exceptional. Doubtless there are some errors in it, for it is a difficult matter to